artificial limbs and crutches alongside in the snow. The Germans cherished such gruesome pictures as evidence of their stamina and endurance. Not until much later did I discover another type of heroism, when I saw pictures taken in USO clubs: smiling, laughing girls and boys whirling in a dance, all the lads wih service ribbons, their artificial limbs hidden under smart military attire.

ECONOMIC JOURNALISM

The success of *World in Figures* brought me requests for contributions to scientific magazines in Germany and the Scandinavian countries. In some articles I dealt with theoretical and methodological questions, but very soon I began to specialize in articles on the international, European, and German economies in which I could use statistical data and charts. I was particularly interested in the unification of Europe, and my book *The United States of Europe* appeared in German in 1926 and in French in 1927. Later I returned to the same idea in a volume, *Europe, Fact and Figures*, published by the Pan-European Union. In retrospect, I feel that the weak point of both books was overemphasis on the economic aspects of the problem. The difficulty of pacifying and unifying Europe—then as now—lay in the psychology of the people rather than in their conflicting economic interests.

For two or three years I contributed regularly to the monthly theoretical magazine of the Social Democratic party, *Die Gesellschaft*, edited by Rudolph Hilferding. Hilferding was considered the greatest theoretician of the Marxian school in Germany, but we never discussed theoretical questions with him. I was moderately interested in Marxian doctrine and did not think his theory of financial capitalism had essentially improved or enriched that doctrine. He was full of praise for the economic articles I gave him, printed them without changing a single word, and wanted to have them in every issue, but he had no use for my theoretical ideas. Politically, we did not see eye to eye. He was the best spokesman of the S-D faction in the Reichstag, very subtle, always keeping himself on a high scientific level, but I did not like his readiness to compromise with the left and right and ascribed it to opportunism and personal vanity.

Despite our personal aloofness, we collaborated rather smoothly until we differed on the question of whether it was permissible to check Marx's formulas of surplus value statistically. I insisted that any economic theory could and should be checked by empirical observation and offered, as an example, a study of ratio of payroll amounts to value added by the United States manufacturing indus-